Post Journal

NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 3

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR AND North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTEDAND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

SHIP-YARD.

THE Subscriber having established a Ship-Yard at his wharf in Elrzabeth-City, and procured a gang of the best Carpenters and Caulkers the country affords, intends carrying on the Ship Building and Repairing in all its various branches. Old and new work will despatched with attention, and as reasonable as practicable.

He has a first rate Blacksmith for Ship and Country Work, and the best Horse Shoer in the country.

James M. Grice.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 14.

The Copartnership

HERETOFORE existing between *Henry and Thos. S. James*, is dissolved by mutual consent. The brick laying business will in future be conducted by Thos. S. James, who solicits from his friends and the public a share of patronage.

All persons indebted to the concern are requested to settle their accounts forthwith, and those having claims against it, to present them to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

Thos. S. James.

Elizabeth City, Dec. 24.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

A SCHOONER called the Enterprize, supposed of Philadelphia, laden with Tar and Turpentine, came ashore on the 4th of February last, on the beach near Kill-Devil Hills, stripped of sails and rigging, and having no person on board. The vessel and cargo was sold on the 16th of February by the subscriber, who requests the owner or owners, to come forward, prove their property and receive the proceeds.

JACOB AYDELOTT, *Commissioner of Wrecks.*

March 4th, 1829.—Ot.

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to a Deed in Trust to me executed, by SILBY PATRICK, I shall, on the 20th of March next, at the Court House door, in this town, expose to public sale, the store now occupied by said Patrick, situate on the west side of Water-st.

Terms—three and six months, with approved security.

C. R. KINNEY.

Feb. 27, 1829.

Wants to Exchange,

A valuable negro woman that breeds, for one who does not, and who is a good cook. Apply at this office.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An active lad between 14 and 16 years of age, of good dispositon and respectable connexions, and who can read tolerably well, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business if immediate application be made at this office.

The Celebrated Horse ARCHIE,

BELONGING to *Jas. C. Johnston*, will Stand this Season on the farm where I now reside, in Pasquotank, and at Mr. EDMUND SAUNDERS' in Camden, County, on the following terms:—Five dollars for a single leap, and Ten Dollars for the season, if paid before it expires, or six and twelve dollars, if paid after, and twenty dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, with an addition of 37 1-2 cents to the groom for each mare. If the mare insured is exchanged, sold or dies, the insurance money must be paid; and those wishing to insure, must write me to that effect, or mention it on the subscription list, before the mare is put, or it will be considered by the season. Persons living at a distance, will not be charged with pasturage for their mares when sent to my house, unless they are fed, and then very moderately. Every attention will be paid to the horse and mares, but I will not be accountable for escapes or accidents, which may happen. The season will commence on the 10th of March and terminate on the 10th of June next.

Those desirous to obtain Colts from this fine blooded Horse will do well to embrace this opportunity, as it is probably the last time he will stand in those Counties.

James Palmer.

March 4. Bt

A Fresh Supply.

Superfine, fine and common Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts,
Bearskin and Kersey for negro clothing,
Flannels, Baize and Blankets of every description,
Domestic Cottons of every description.

Irish Linens.

Lawns and Thread Cambrick,
Bird's-eye table and Russia Diaper.

Muslins.

Plain and figured Robes and Capes,
Inserting and Flounces.

Laces.

Thread and bobinet Veils and Colaretts.

Batiste.

Colored, striped, plaid and figured of various colors.

Canton and Mandarine Crapes.
Figured Robes,
Plaid do. colored and black.

Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of fancy gauze Veils, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cashmere do. do.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

Superfine and fine Leghorns,
Split Straw Hats and Scoups,
Open straw cottage Bonnets,
Childrens' do. do.

Ribbands.

Figured, plain and plaid of every description, color and quality,
Also, a few beautiful Merino Shawls

Silks.

Italian Lutestrings, India do.
Gros. de Naples—Sattins, white, black and colored figured and plain,
Stockings and Gloves.

Shoes.

Ladies' Prunella, a beautiful assortment,
Do. morocco and Leather,
Mens' and boys' fine and coarse.

An exclusive and general assortment of Groceries.

38,00 bushels Turk's Island Salt.

On Consignment,

30,000 feet white pine Boards, 60 casks Lime.

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Dec. 17.

Farmer's Repository.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

OF THE WORKING AND MANAGEMENT OF RIDING HORSES.

The working and management of hackney or riding horses, includes what is required for them as pleasure horses for ordinary airings: and what they require when used for purposes of travelling or long journeyings. It embraces also their stable management in general, with the proper care of horse and stable appointments: all which are usually entrusted to a servant, popularly called a groom, whose qualifications should be moderate size, light weight, activity and courage, joined with extreme mildness and good temper; and above all, a natural love of horses, by which every thing required is done as a pleasure for the animal he loves, & not as a task for those he is indifferent to.

The hackney for gentlemen's airings should be in high condition, because a fine coat is usually thought requisite; and here the groom ought to be diligent, that he may keep up this condition by regularity and dressing, more than by heat, clothing and cordials. Whenever his master does not use his horse, he must not fail to exercise him, (but principally by walking) to keep up his condition, and to keep down useless flesh and swellings of the heels. The horse appointments are to be peculiarly bright and clean. The bridle should be billeted and buckled, that the bits may be removed to clean them without soiling the leather, and which cleaning ought not to be done with rough materials, but fine powder and polishing. On the return from exercise, they should be wiped dry and then oiled. Two pair of girths should be used, that a clean pair may always be ready, and the same if saddle cloths are used.

The preparation for, and the care of a horse on a journey, involve many particulars which should not escape the eye of the master. The first is, is the horse in hard travelling condition? Next, do his appointments all fit, and are they in proper order? The bridle for journeying should always be a double curbed one. The snaffle can be ridden with certainly; but the snaffle cannot do the work of the curb, in staying a horse, in saving him from the ground under stumbling or fatigue; or throwing him on his haunches; or in lightening his mouth.—The bridle should not be new, but one to which the horse is accustomed. It is of still more consequence that the saddle be one that the horse has worn before, and that fits him thoroughly. The girths should also be of the best material to prevent accidents; and if the saddle be liable to come forward, however objectionable the appearance, a crupper had better be used. Some days before a long journey is attempted, if the shoes are not in order, shoe the horse; but by no means let it be done as you set off, otherwise having proceeded on the journey a few miles, you find that one foot is pricked, and lameness ensues; or, if this be not the case, one or more shoes pinch, or do not settle to the feet; all which cannot be so well altered as by your own smith.

It is always best to begin a long journey by short stages, which accustoms the horse to continued exertion. This is the more particularly necessary, if he have not been accustomed to travel thus, or if he be not in the best condition. The distance a horse can perform with ease, depends greatly on circumstances. Light carcassed horses, very young ones, and such as are low in flesh, require often baiting, particularly in hot weather:—horses in full condition, above their work, and well carcassed, and such as are from seven, or ten, to twelve years old, are better when ridden a stage of fifteen or twenty miles, with a proportionate length of baiting time afterwards, than when baited often, with short stoppages: the state of the weather should also be considered; when it is very hot, the stages should be necessarily shorter.

To a proper consideration of the baiting times on a journey, the physiology of digestion should be studied. Fatigue weakens the stomach. When we ourselves are tired, we seldom have much inclination to eat, and fatigue also prevents activity in the digestive powers. To allay these consequences, ride the horse gently the last two or three miles. If a handful of grass can be got at the road side, it will wonderfully refresh your horse, and not delay you three minutes. In hot weather let the horse have two or three go downs (gulps) but no more, of water occasionally as you pass a pond; this tends to prevent excessive fatigue.—Occasionally walk yourself up hill, which greatly relieves him, and at which time remove the saddle, by shifting which, only half an inch, you greatly relieve him; and during which time, perhaps he may stale, which also is very refreshing to him. It may be as well, in a flinty country, to take this opportunity of examining that no stones are got into the feet likewise.

When a horse is brought into an Inn from his journey, if he be very hot, first let him be allowed time to stale; let his saddle be taken off, and with a sweat knife, draw the perspiration away; then, with a rug thrown over him, let him be led out and walked in some sheltered place till cool, by which means he will not afterwards break out into a secondary and hurtful sweat: but by no means let an idle ostler hang him to dry without the stable. Being now dried, remove him to the stable, where let some good hay, sprinkled with water, be placed before him; if very thirsty, give three or four quarts of water now, and the remainder in half an hour, and then let him be thoroughly dressed, hand-rubbed, foot picked, and foot-washed; but by no means let him be ridden into water; or, if this practice is customary, and cannot be avoided, let it be not higher than the knees, and afterwards insist on the legs being rubbed perfectly dry; but good hand-rubbing and light sponging is better than washing. Having thus made him comfortable, proceed to feed with corn and beans according as he is used.

To feed a horse when very hard ridden, or if weakly and tender, it is often found useful to give bread, or bread with ale: if this be also refused, horn down oatmeal and ale, or gruel and ale. It is of the utmost consequence if the journey is to be of several days continuance, or if it is to consist of a great distance in one or two days, that the baitings are sufficiently long to allow the horse to digest his food: digestion does not begin in less than an hour, and is not completed in less than three; consequently any bait that is less than two hours, fails of its object, and such a horse rather travels on his former strength than on his renewed strength, and therefore it cannot continue. After a horse is fed he will sometimes lie down; by all means encourage this, and if he is used to do it, get him a retired corner stall for the purpose.

The night baiting of a journeying horse should embrace all the foregoing particulars, with the addition of foot stopping, and care that his stable be of the usual temperature to that to which he is accustomed; and that no wind or rain can come to him: give him now a full supply of water; if he has been at all exposed to cold, mash him, or, if his dung be dried by heat, do the same;—otherwise let a good proportion of oats & beans be his supper, with hay, not to blow on half the night, but enough only to afford nutriment.

When returned home from a journey, if it has been a severe one, let the horse have his fore shoes taken off, and, if possible, remove him to a loose box, with plenty of litter; but if the stones be rough, or the pavement be uneven, put on tips, or merely loosen the nails of those shoes he has on; mash him regularly, and if very much fatigued or reduced, let him have malt or carrots, and if possible, turn him out an hour or two in the middle of the day to graze: bleeding or physicking are unnecessary, unless the horse shows signs of fear. If the legs be inclined to swell, bathe them with vinegar and chamber-ley, and bandage them up during the day, but not at night, and the horse will soon recover to his former state.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

The unfading verdure of the resinous trees forms a pleasant relief to the eye, amid the desolate fields and snow crowned hills of winter. These beautiful inmates of the northern forests, are peculiarly intractable to the skill of cultivation. The spruce and the fir, when removed from the cold and bleak solitudes where they best love to fix their roots and send up their tall pyramids of green, to a more genial situation, wither and perish. These beautiful and stately plants are desirable as the ornaments of the garden or the groves of cultivated scenery. The English books recommend, that they be removed in the depth of winter, with frozen masses of earth around their roots, to holes dug for their reception during the preceding autumn. By this simple process, it is said they may be transplanted without injury, and flourish in their freshness as if still clinging to the rock or rising in the waste.

Gen. Jackson's opinions.

At a curious exhibition which was got up at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, on the 14th of October, 1825, a paper of which the following is a copy was presented, by General Jackson, to the two Houses of the State Legislature, which had assembled in joint meeting for the purpose of receiving him. The General, in this paper, (which purported to be a resignation of his seat in the Senate,) avowed himself a candidate for the Presidency, and expressed certain opinions, and made certain pledges, to which it may be well to call the attention of the people at this time. We give it without comment for the present.—*Nat. Jonr.*

Gen. Jackson's resignation to the Legislature of Tennessee.

Two years ago, by the unsolicited suffrage of the legislature of Tennessee, I was appointed to the situation of Senator in Congress. Pursuing the principle by which I had ever been governed, neither to seek after or decline office, the appointment conferred was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the State a person for the high and responsible situation of Senator, I felt regret at being brought forward to disturb a system which had so long obtained; yet, inasmuch as the Legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withhold my consent, and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted; not, however, without its being previously professed by my friends, that a longer term of service than one Congress would neither be required nor expected. That service has been performed. I was still, though, pondering and in doubt whether exceptions to my resigning might not be taken, and if it might not be proper for me to execute the full term which you had assigned me, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late proceedings of your own, and a determination formed to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had heretofore confided.

One inducement to my determination is, that travelling to the city of Washington, twice a year, imposes no inconsiderable fatigue; and, although this is a minor consideration, and one which would have been met with cheerfulness, if business involving the interest of our happy country had required the exertion; yet I am aware of nothing of great national importance which is likely to come before Congress, excepting a subject that you have lately had before your body—the amending the Constitution of the United States in relation to the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon this matter I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate, and extend my feeble aid towards producing an alteration in which great interests with the people of the United States exist, and on which the security of our republican system may depend. But having been advised of a resolution of your honorable body, presenting again my name to the American people for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, I could no longer hesitate on the course I should pursue; doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined, forthwith, to ask your indulgence to be excused from any further service to the councils of the nation.

Thus situated—my name presented to the freemen of the United States for the first office known to the Constitution—I could not, with any thing of approbation on my part, consent either to urge or encourage an alteration which might wear the appearance of being induced by selfish considerations—by a desire to advance my own views. I feel a thorough and safe conviction that imputation would be ill founded, and that nothing could prompt me to any active course on that subject which my judgment did not approve; yet as, from late events, it might be inferred that the prospects of your recommendation could be rendered probable only by the people having the choice given to them direct, abundant room would be afforded to ascribe any exertions of mine to causes appertaining exclusively to myself. Imputations, thus made, would be extremely irksome to any person of virtuous and independent feeling; they would certainly prove so to me; and hence the determination to retire from a situation where strong suspicions might at least, attach, and with great seeming propriety. I hasten, therefore to tender this, my resignation,

into the hands of those who conferred it, that, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, they may confide it to some one deserving their confidence and approbation.

Being about to retire again to private life, it is probably the last time I shall have an opportunity of addressing you. Permit me, then, to suggest some remarks upon the amendment which you have proposed to the Constitution of the United States. Our political fabric being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us that those which have been resorted to are inefficient, or that however well their boundaries have been defined on the parchment of the Constitution, some new barrier to the encroachments of power or corruption, in any of the departments of government, is necessary; a corrective should be applied, and, under such circumstances, it is the duty of the people to see that one is provided. There is no truth more sacred in politics, and none more conclusively stamped upon all the State Constitutions, as well as the Federal Constitution, than that which requires the three great departments of power, the legislative, judicial, and executive, to be kept separate and apart.—But simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of arriving at it, in practice with constitutional restraints, and remains, and presents a question whether the wisdom and virtue of the present generation, with a view to the amendment in this important matter, may not be usefully employed. Gratitude to the founders of our happy government cannot be lessened by honest efforts, on our part, to improve, or rather to fortify, the blessings which have been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be necessary. Upon this principle I venture fully to accord with you in the contemplated change proposed to the constitution, and indeeed would go further. With a view to sustain, more effectually in practice, the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent, constitutional checks, I would impose a provision *rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the general government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter*, except in cases of judicial office, and these I would except for the reason that vacancies in this department, are not frequent occurrences, and because no barrier should be interposed in selecting, to the bench, men of first talents and integrity. Their trusts and duties being of the most responsible kind, the widest possible range should be permitted, that judicious and safe selections might be made. The politician may err, yet his error may be presently retrieved, and no considerable injury result; but with judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal because without a remedy.

The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connection with the executive department which, at present, gives strong ground of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating on the great interests of the nation, through prospects of executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents, while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculations, from intrigue or management, would fail: nor would their deliberations or their investigation of subjects consume so much time. The morals of the country would be improved, and virtue uniting with the labors of the representatives, and with the official ministers of the law, would tend to perpetuate the honor and glory of the government.

But if this change in the Constitution should not be obtained, *and important appointments continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day*, and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the republic may arise. *It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty*, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up, in some favorable emergency. *Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil; we are early taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that by constitutional provision, all avenues to temptation, on the part of our political servants, should be closed.*

My name having been before the nation for the office of chief magistrate during the time I served as your Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate; but delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my enemies cannot, charge me with descending from the independent ground then occupied, with degrading the trust reposed on me, by intriguing for the presidential chair. As, by a resolution of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American people, I must entreat to be excused from any further service in the Senate, and to suggest in conclusion, that *it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others, and hence feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptation may exist, and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandizement.*

Accept, &c. &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON,

On being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins.—While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve upon me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States: to superintend their foreign and confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces, and by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and, in the adjustment of any difference that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict & faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored; and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed, in dis ant climes, our skill in navigation, and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock yards: and the introduction of progressive improvements into the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and property, liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable *Ægis*. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe.—To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked the task of *reform*; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, & the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power in, unfaithful, or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-optration—depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, & the mind that reformed our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country, the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

It was predicted of Mr. Adams when he was first a candidate for the presidency, that a capital error of his administration would be, too great an opinion of his own infallibility, which would lead him to slight the counsels of his Cabinet, who, on that very account he would take care should be composed of men of inferior talents.

Of General Jackson it was predicted by his friends, that although he might not possess eminent talents and due experience as a statesman, he would surround himself by the best talents and experience of the country, and that, with the aid of a strong and enlightened Cabinet, he would administer the Government with more credit than his predecessor.

How have these predictions been answered?

Mr. Adams' Secretary of State had no superior in the general qualities of a Statesman.

His Secretaries of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy, *may be* men of inferior talents, (for argument's sake,) but they have nevertheless evinced that sort of talent which is requisite for a faithful and diligent discharge of their respective offices, in a more eminent degree than any of their predecessors, with, perhaps, two exceptions: Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Calhoun.

Without meaning to subtract one jot or tittle from the merits of the gentlemen who have been announced as composing the cabinet of Gen. Jackson, we must say, that not one of them has given evidence of superiority in any respect to the individual whose place he is about to occupy. May we not even say that the places have been better filled by the late incumbents?

It follows, then, that Gen. Jackson has either been much straightened in his selections, or that he possesses a confidence in his own wisdom and resources which spurns at the idea [illegible] of ministerial dictation.

For the good of the country, dearer to us by far than the promotion of individual views of ambition, we hope the new ministers may be found as efficient in the respective offices, as their predecessors have been; & that, as advisers of the Chief Magistrate, all their counsels may be dictated by wisdom and patriotism. As yet they are almost unknown to the people, with the exception of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Berrien, men who have made their way to public notice by the splendor of their talents, but we are willing to silence the misgivings of perhaps a too querulous disposition, and judge of them by their acts.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

Congressional Summary.

From the National Journal.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.—The Senate yesterday, was chiefly occupied with the consideration of the bill for authorizing an additional subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. The bill, after a long debate, was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 28, to 15.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported by Mr. *Mercer*, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, authorizing a subscription for 2500 shares in the South Carolina Rail Road Company. On the question for the second reading Mr. *Hamilton* protested against this being considered as any boon to the State of South Carolina, or a measure in which the State, in her sovereign capacity, felt any interest. The consideration of the report of the committee on the Library on the subject of re-printing the scarce documents of the early Congresses, was then taken up, and Mr. *Wickliffe* finished his remarks in opposition to the report. Mr. *Barringer* then obtained the floor in reply, but had not made much progress in his observations when the termination of the hour suspended the debate. Mr. *Barringer* moved to suspend the rule, but the House refused. The several bills ordered on Monday to a third reading were then read a third time and passed. The House then took up the bill to amend an act to provide for the relief of persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the war of the Revolution. Some propositions were made to amend the bill by narrowing its provisions, after the House had concurred in the amendments made in committee, but the propositions were cut off by a successful call for the previous question. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 120 to 50. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings, when some discussion took place on the motion of Mr. *Mercer* to amend the bill by inserting a provision for the improvement of the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the motion of Mr. *Bartlett*, to amend that amendment by striking out the various provisions, and substituting one for the removal of the desks, were successively negatived. In the House on motion of Mr. *Wickliffe*, the appropriation for completing the President's House, by finishing the north portico, was stricken out, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

THURSDAY Feb. 26.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago, for completing and repairing piers, for the improvement of certain harbors, and for making examinations and surveys, was considered; and after an unsuccessful effort to strike out and to put in a separate Bill the items relating to Internal Improvements, the bill was laid on the table. Another bill embracing all those items was then reported, read twice and ordered to a third reading. The general appropriation bill was considered, amended and ordered to a third reading. The bill for protecting the western frontier and of the trade with Mexico from the Indians, was considered and ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives were yesterday almost exclusively occupied in the discussion of the Bill to amend an act to provide for persons in the land and naval service of the United States, in the army of the Revolution. A motion was made by Mr. *M'Duffie*, to recommit the bill with instructions to report as to the extent of the demand which the bill would create on the Treasury, but the motion was rejected by a vote of 95 to 89. The bill then passed by a vote of 111 to 67. The bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings was also passed.—Previous to the action upon these bills, the House resumed the consideration of the report of the Library Committee on the subject of reprinting the documents, but Mr. *Barringer* did not conclude his observations before the expiration of the hour. Many reports were also made from committees; and, among others, Mr. *Bartlett*, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution requiring from the Secretary of the Navy information on the subject of the use of ardent spirits in the Navy, which was adopted.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.—In the Senate, yesterday, five thousand copies of the documents stating the amount of money expended by the government within the respective States, for the purposes of Internal Improvement, since the year 1789, was ordered to be printed. The bill from the House of representatives, providing for certain persons engaged in the land & naval service of the confederated States, during the Revolutionary War, &c. was read and laid on the table, for the reason that there was not time for acting on it this session. The vote on the passage of the bill for the relief of Thomas L. Winthrop and others directors of an association called "the New-England Mississippi Land Company," was reconsidered. After some discussion, the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative by the casting vote of the Vice President. The bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers of the Revolution, &c. was considered; after some discussion and the adoption of some amendments, the Senate adjourned without disposing of the bill. In the early part of the sitting, Mr. Seymour moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which motion was negatived by a vote of 21 to 22.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the debate on the report of the resolution relative to the reprinting of scarce documents was resumed, when Mr. Barringer concluded his remarks, and was succeeded by Mr. Hamilton, who, in a few words, stated that he had a substitute to offer, the effect of which was to require from the Clerk a list, to be presented at the next session, of the documents required to be printed, but as he could not offer this, pending the amendment of Mr. Ward, who was not in his seat, he moved, for the present, to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and asked for the ayes and noes which were ordered. The House then refused to lay the resolution on the table—Ayes 85, Noes 67. Mr. Hoffman then occupied the short residue of the hour in some remarks against the report. Mr. Sprague moved to suspend the rule, in order to bring the discussion to a close, but the House refused. The House then ordered various bills on the table to a third reading.—Mr. Sprague then moved the House to consider the bill to repeal the tonnage duties on American vessels, &c. which was carried in the affirmative, and the previous question having been demanded, the bill was passed by a vote of 101 to 75. The House then resolved itself into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to provide a government &c. for the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, which was passed through, as also were two bills on the subject of Indian Treaties, &c. The bills were then reported to the House and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, with the exception of a bill making appropriations for holding a treaty with the Winnebagoes, &c. and before the question was taken on that bill the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.—The Senate, yesterday proceeded to consider the bills originating in the Senate, that being the last day for sending bills to the other House. A great number of private bills were passed and sent to the other House for concur-

NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 3

rence. The bill repealing so much of the laws relative to brevet rank as to authorize the President to confer that rank on officers who have served ten years in any one grade was passed. The Senate took a recess from four to six o'clock. In the evening session, several private bills were considered, among which was the bill for the relief of the sureties of Amos Edwards, which created a long and animated discussion. The bill for the payment of pensions to the widows or children of pensioners, in certain cases, was passed.

In the House of Representatives, various reports were made from the committees; and among others, a report from the Committee on Retrenchment, concluded with several resolutions declaratory of the expediency of correcting certain abuses in the expenditures of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. Mr. *Hamilton*, on presenting this report, made some observations, in which he recommended the adoption of the resolutions, but the hour had expired before he came to a conclusion. The House then proceeded to the third reading of the several engrossed bills before the House, when the bill for protecting the people of Arkansas &c. bordering upon the Indian settlements towards Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, was, after some brief discussion rejected. The various other bills which had been acted on the preceding day in committee, were then read a third time and passed; and the House ordered a recess from 4 till 6 o'clock.

In the evening session, the House in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, considered the bill making appropriations for holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, and having filled the blanks, rose and reported the bill to the House. The bill was then read a third time and passed. The House then took up the bill for the relief of the Navy Hospital Fund, which was ultimately passed.

Monday, March 2.—In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. *M'Kinley* presented a Protest from the Legislature of Alabama against the Tariff. Six thousand copies of the map representing the country through which the proposed canal across the Peninsula of Florida, connecting the Atlantic with the Gulph of Mexico, were ordered to be published. Mr. *Webster's* resolution, requesting the President to cause copies of the instructions given to our Ministers appointed to attend the Congress at Panama, and copies of communications to other governments on the subject; to be laid before the Senate was considered, and after an animated discussion, of which we have given a sketch, was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 22. The bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the public buildings, was passed with amendments making appropriations for the erection of a portico on the north front of the President's House, and for the enclosure of the public square west of the Capitol. The Senate meets to-day at 10 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, the report of the committee on the Library, in reference to the re-printing of the scarce documents, was again the subject of discussion during the morning hour. Mr. *Hoffman* occupied the floor until the discussion was suspended. After which the House proceeded to act on the various bills ordered to a third reading, and the bills and amendments from the Senate. A joint resolution from the Senate on the subject of a military road through the State of Maine, which had been referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs; was reported by that committee, accompanied by a resolution declaring it to be "inexpedient" to act on the subject at present. Mr. *Sprague* moved to strike out the word, "inexpedient," and to substitute, the word "expedient" which was carried in the affirmative; and the resolution was then changed, on motion of Mr. *Sergeant*, for one authorizing the President to mark out the military road whenever he shall think it called for by the honor and interests of the country. After some other bills had been acted on, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the bill to compensate Susan Decatur, widow of Capt. Stephen Decatur, and others. Motions were made to amend the bill so as to introduce the officers and crew of the brig Syren, but they were negatived, and the Committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, after which, the question was taken on the engrossment of the bill, and decided in the negative. The bill was therefore rejected by a vote of 88 to 80.

Elizabeth-City:

Wednesday, March 11, 1829.

President Jackson and his Cabinet.—The great and ever to be remembered fete of the Inauguration of General Jackson to the Presidential Chair is over—his Cabinet appointed—and his Inaugural Address delivered. His Cabinet, (if confirmed by the Senate, of which we have no doubt) will consist of Martin Van Buren, of New-York, Secretary of State, Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury, John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, Secretary of War, John Branch, of N. Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, and John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, Attorney General. John M'Lean, of Ohio, is to be continued Post Master General, who will be received into the Cabinet as one of its members.

And is this the wise, able Cabinet, with which Gen. Jackson's friends have so often boasted he would surround himself, if elected President? Are such men as Gen. Eaton, Mr. Branch, and Mr. Ingham the ablest men Gen. Jackson, could find in the Union, to fill the offices to which he has appointed them? Are they the best qualified to preside over the destinies of twelve millions of people, in the important situations of Secretaries, that Gen. Jackson could select, even from his party? If they are, we truly lament the fate that awaits our country, under the guidance of men so feeble, inefficient, and incapacitated, as we esteem them to be. Mr. Van Buren, no doubt, possesses talents of a superior order, as a counsellor and a jurist; but whether he has the kind of talent adapted to the Secretary of State of the United States, (an office second only to that of the President,) with all that diplomatic tact and ingenuity consequent and necessary in a correspondence with foreign nations, we are not without some apprehensions and fears. Mr. Berrien, we have no reason to doubt, will fill the appointment of Attorney General with dignity and honor. Mr. M'Lean's appointment needs no comment—he is known to be a tried and faithful public servant.

If Gen. Jackson was so unfortunate, as not to be able to find in his own ranks, men better qualified to fill his cabinet than the three gentlemen alluded to above, (which we conceive he might have done) why, we ask, did he not pursue the course he recommended in such strong and emphatical language to Mr. Monroe, at the time he was elected President—to choose for his cabinet men of the very first talents, honesty and integrity in the nation, without respect to party or sections of country? If he had strictly followed himself the advice he so readily proffered to another, who was then in a similar situation with his own now, he might have found a host of personages, of high, honorable, talented, characters, to compose his cabinet, with dignity to themselves and honor to their country. But the case is now altered: the General is a lawyer, and no doubt has read the old law case of bullum boatum—boatum bullum.

Of the Inaugural Address of President Jackson, which our readers will find on the opposite page, we may speak hereafter.

Since penning the above, and just as our paper was going to press, we received the following intelligence from a gentlemen just arrived from Norfolk:—By the Baltimore Steam-Boat arrived there yesterday morning, intelligence was received from Washington City, of a very important change having taken place in the formation of the new Cabinet, from that which we have seen repeatedly published, and been assured was correct, by gentlemen who attended the Inauguration, It now appears that Mr. M'Lean, Post master General, is to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Barry, of Kentucky, late candidate for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Metcalfe, is to be Postmaster General—that neither Gen. Eaton or Senator Branch have been nominated to the Senate for Secretaries—remonstrance to the President against their appointment having been too powerful. That General Jackson was going on regularly with his principle of reform, displacing his opponents from office to make room for his friends. Query—Is this the kind of reform he speaks of in his Inaugural Address?

The second session of the Twentieth Congress closed on Tuesday. In the House of Representatives on that day a vote of thanks was passed to the speaker; which was the most important business transacted. A message was sent to Congress by Mr. Adams, together with the documents concerning the Panama Mission, which both Houses refused to have printed; and by a very prudential movement of Mr. Tazewell, these documents were transferred from the legislative to the executive record, so as to conceal their contents from the public. The Nat. Intelligencer says,

The public ought to have these documents concerning the Panama Mission, and they shall, too, if we can get at them. We have no idea that those gentlemen, who have rode into popularity and power upon this hobby, shall now be allowed to disown and repudiate it. They wanted the information, when it would have been injurious to the public interest to receive it; and, now that it is no longer so, they refuse to receive it!

The Senate of the United States reassembled on Wednesday last, on special invitation of President Adams; and it is stated would probably continue in session till the middle of this week.

Congress has appropriated a further sum of $50,000 to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company principally to complete the new canal from the original one to the head of North West River; the United States taking stock to that amount (200 shares.)

On Saturday evening last a man calling himself Rowe, put up at an Inn in this place—stating that he was from Washington City, and intended taking a Southern tour, for recreation, and the benefit of his health. He made some trivial apology for an early start on the following morning, which he was prevented from taking by a heavy rain, till after late breakfast, when he took the road to Hertford. About an hour after his departure there arrived a couple of gentlemen in pursuit of him, stating that the said Rowe had been, for some months past in the employ of Col. Wright, who resides in the vicinity of Norfolk, and had been entrusted by him (Col. W.) to sell a boat load of Cotton, &c. the proceeds of which (517 dollars) our hero had pocketed and absconded. He was overtaken by his pursuers at Hertford, who returned with him on Sunday evening, and proceeded to Norfolk.

The New-York Albion of Saturday last says, it is in vain any longer to deny, that a spirit of treason and incipient revolution is actually abroad in the Canadas.

The Acts of Congress.—We have the satisfaction, says the National Intelligencer of Wednesday last of giving to our readers, this morning, a complete list of all the acts which passed Congress during the session which has just closed.

Never has a session passed under our observation, in which so little business has been done, good, bad, or indifferent; which peculiarity of this session is obviously attributable to a party organization existing in both branches, stronger than either the personal convictions of members, or the imperative demands of public duty. [This is a subject which we shall have occasion to touch upon hereafter, and which we purposely avoid until the hurly-burly is over, and we can coolly discuss it.]

Few sessions of Congress have ever passed, however, to whose actual doings so little exception could be taken. Congress certainly have left undone many things which they ought to have done; but what they have done is much of it (what little there is of it) good.

The appropriation bills for the support of the various branches of the Government have all passed; and liberal appropriations have been made for fortifications and for the public buildings.

The other public acts of most importance, are those which have relation to objects of Internal Improvement, towards which seven hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated, at this session, by various acts; such as the act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, the act for extending it beyond Zanesville, and the act providing for the repair of the road, for which latter object a hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated, (the provision for erecting gates upon it having been rejected in the Senate.) The Louisville and Portland Canal, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the Military Road in Maine, have also received, in several acts, the aid of Congress.

After the Bill concerning Public Buildings, the only interesting measure of the session, concerning the District in which we live, is the bill for organizing the government of the Penitentiary, which will place it in a situation to be occupied if Congress shall, at the next session, provide a system of Penitentiary Punishment within the District.

A vast number of bills fell through, in both Houses, by not being acted upon; amongst which, the most important were all the bills proposing retrenchment, which seem to have been reported by way of jest; all the bills graduating the price of public lands, &c. the bill for placing all the surviving militia of the revolution on the Pension List; and the bill for repealing the tonnage duty. The bills lost, which were most interesting to this District, were the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Washington and Frederick Turnpike Company, which was defeated by the attempts to change the route, and the bill reported in pursuance of the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the passage of which had opponents also amongst ourselves.

Of the other measures which failed through the purposed or indolent neglect of duty on the part of the majorities of both Houses, are many of deep interest to the country, which will be ascertained, by those interested, upon a reference to the bills which actually passed.

Neither the Tariff, nor any question touching the recently disputed powers of the General Government, was *touched*, unless as involved in the Cumberland Road bills. The discussion of these questions was politically deferred to a more convenient season.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 26th ult. by Thos. Wilson, Esq. Mr. John Raper, to Miss Elizabeth Weekes, daughter of Mathias Weekes, all of Perquimons County.

In Richmond, on Thursday the 26th ult. by the Rev. Stephen Taylor, Doct Charles T. Davis, of N. York, to Miss. Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Augustine Davis, Esq.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

Schr. Elizabeth, Howes, from Providence R. I. in ballast.

" New Sophronia, Thompson, fm. Martinique in ballast. Left schrs. Triumph, Jarvis, of Newbern, to sail in 20 days; Franklin, Cruthers, in 16 days; Lexington, for this place, in 6 or 8 days, via Turks Island.

" Phipsburgh, Toby, from Martinique, with molasses.

SAILED.

Schr. Post Boy, Dodge, for Martinique, and a market, with staves, shingles and corn.

Schr. Mary, Paine, for Charleston, with corn.

Schr. Glide, Gage, for do. do.

Sloop Rose, Baker, do. do.

Schr. Factor, Gibbs, for Boston, with do.

Schr. Kingston, Whitten, for Edenton, in ballast.

Schr. Elizabeth, Howes, for Plymouth, N. C.

FOR SALE,

A dwelling House and Lot, formerly owned by Capt. Jeremiah King, and now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the southern limits of Elizabeth City, on the street leading from Road Street to Fobesville, the residence of Asa Rogerson, Esq. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

Ansel Snow.

March 11, 1829. Bt.

CARD.

GEO. C. DANIEL

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pasquotank and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop next door to Mr. *Asa M'Coy's*, and nearly opposite to Mr. *George Kellinger's* Tailor's shop, for the purpose of carrying on the business of

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

All work entrusted to his care will be executed in the best workman-like manner and with punctuality.

Elizabeth-City, March 11.

Masonic Notice.

THE members of the Albemarle Lodge—No. 77—are requested to attend a called meeting of said Lodge, on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at their Lodge room in Hertford, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother Alfred Moore. Members of adjacent Lodges and transient brethren are respectfully invited to attend. Early attendance is requested, as a procession will be formed at half past 10 o'clock, and proceed to the dwelling of the deceased, where divine service will be performed by Elder Daniel.

RICHARD WYATT, *Sec'ry.*

Hertford, March 11.

ON SATURDAY,

the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,

At the foot of the Market House,

WILL BE SOLD,

On account of whom it may concern,

46 cases Fur HATS,

3 bales unbleached Cottons,

4 bales Bedticks, assorted,

Terms cash.

H. & W. PANNELL, *Auc'rs.*

Norfolk, march 9.

SHOES.

LADIES' Prunelle, Silk and *Morocco* SHOES—an elegant assortment.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, March 11

IRISH LINENS.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of IRISH LINENS and THREAD CAMBRIC K, which will be sold uncommonly low.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, March 11.

GYMP BONNETS.

AN assortment of Ladies', *Misses'*, and Childrens' *Gymp Bonnets*, for sale by

Mathew Cluff.

March 11.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that large Brick House, owned by *Asa Rogerson*, Esq. on the corner of Main and Road Streets, and fitted it up for a Public House, expects shortly to receive a supply of Furniture, and be ready for the reception of company on the 15th instant. He has also prepared stables to accommodate 35 horses, besides extensive Carriage Shelters.

The Proprietor invites the attention of Travellers to the

NATIONAL HOTEL

On account of its many advantages, being very commodious, with Piazzas nearly round the house from the second story, and in the centre of the business part of town.

In addition to what he has on hand, the Proprietor will receive from New York in a few days, Porter, Ale, Wines and Liquors of the best quality. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all who may please to call upon him.

He feels grateful to the customers of his former Hotel, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

The subscriber keeps Hacks, Gigs and Horses to Hire.

James S. Relfe.

March 4, 1829.

☞ The editors of the Norfolk Herald and Raleigh Register will insert the above, once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.

Wm. Bellangee,

DENTIST.

Very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Elizabeth City and its vicinities, that he will perform all his professional duties at Mr. Relfe's, or at the residence of any persons that may wish his services. He will insert Porcelain or any other Teeth that may be preferred, with springs or pivots, with the roots in or extracted.

Elizabeth-City, March 4.

SALT.

1000 Bushels Turks' Island Salt, (on consignment) for sale cheap, if applied for immediately.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

POETRY.

"*It is the gift of* POETRY *alone,*
Where e'er she moves, to consecrate the place ; [*known,*
To breathe round Nature sweets before un-
And shed the loveliest tints upon her face."

From the Philad. Church Register.

STANZAS.

There is an hour—the hour of peace,
When sweetly chimes the village knell,
When we from earthly cares may cease,
And join the hallowed, rapturous swell
Of anthems, echoing to the skies,
A pleasing, heartfelt sacrifice.

There is an hour we love to steal
From scenes of fashion's vain parade,
In musing loneliness, to feel
Enjoyments that can never fade:
When undisturbed by thoughts of sin,
The mind has heaven and peace within.

There is an hour when Christians rest,
From every care and sorrow free ;
When, pillowed 'neath the green earth's breast,
Their bodies slumber peacefully:
How welcome, when life's wanderings close,
They hail the silent grave's repose.

And then, when hours have ceased to move,
When earthly joys no more they prize;
The wise, the pious then shall prove
Eternal bliss beyond the skies,
Ah, soothing thought, that, all forgiven,
There's rest to weary souls in heaven.

OH! THOU WHO DRY'ST THE MOURNER'S TEAR.

"He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds."—Ps. 147—3.

Oh! thou who dry'st the mourner's tear,
How dark this world would be,
If, when deceived and wounded here,
We could not fly to thee,
The friends who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes are flown;
And he who has but tears to give,
Must weep those tears alone.
But thou wilt heal that broken heart
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness out of woe.

When joy no longer soothes or cheers,
And e'en the hope that threw
A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,
Is dim'd and vanished too!
Oh! who would bear life's stormy doom,
Did not thy wing of love
Come brightly wafting through the gloom
Our peace-branch from above?
Then sorrow touched by thee, grows bright,
With more than rapture's ray;
As darkness shows us worlds of light,
We never saw by day!

FROM THE ARIEL.

Because the following has been published very often, it is no reason, seeing 'tis a good thing, why it should not be published again; especially as it is some years since it went the rounds of the newspapers. It was written by some eastern wag, and originally appeared in the Bellows Falls Intelligencer. The occasion which brought it forth, was a petition in the Vermont Legislature, to lay a tax on dogs. A friend to the canine race, displayed his friendship in this squib. It contains some good hits at a certain class of politicians, whose principles are the most convenient things about them.

TO MY DOG JOWLER.

Jowler! they've taxed ye honest friend,
Assessed ye, put ye on the roll;
To exile every dog they'll send,
Unless some friend will pay his poll.

By all that's good! the rascals meant
'Tween you and me to breed a strife,
To drive you into banishment.
Or bribe your friend to take your life.

But Jowler! don't you be alarmed
If politicians do neglect ye,
For all their tax ye shan't be harmed—
I love, and honor, and respect ye.

But taxes, says the Constitution,
Convey the right to represent,
So dogs by this same resolution,
May, just as well as men, be sent.

Now dogs, and men, and voters hear!
That Jowler's put in nomination,
To go upon the coming year,
And aid in public legislation.

Jowler, steer clear of demagogues,
Steer clear of the minority,
Take care to smell of other dogs,
And vote with the majority.

Choose a wife as you would a knife—by her temper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING.

'Terra cibum pueris, vestem vapor, herba cubile
Præbat, multa et molli lanugine abundans.'
LUCRET.

To the youthful mind the associations presented by a change of seasons are peculiarly grateful. No season exerts such an influence over the buoyancy of animal spirits as Spring; and, perhaps, more of the pleasant sensations experienced in the vernal months may arise from the bounding impulses of the blood, the effect of a genial warmth upon the body, than from a deep toned, intellectual excitement, or the direct action of pleasing scenery on the mind. That the pleasures of Spring are less intellectual than animal may appear from the fact, that to age its loveliness is not so apparent as to youth. Let seventy winters pass over the "sojourner of earth," and the changing seasons are not able to disturb the calmness of the purified soul,—nor can their charms soothe away the agony that gathers over an old age of impenitence.

To youth and childhood, Spring is a season of elasticity of feeling, and high enjoyment;—it never once enters into the mind, in this period of life, what is the philosophical cause of such an exuberance of joyous sensations. The mind that should possess calmness enough to analyze, would find its happiness evaporating during the process. It is enough for youth or childhood to know that "the time of the singing of birds is come"—that white, fleecy clouds are floating peacefully on the bosom of a dark blue sky—that the stars have lost the keen, severe countenance of a winter's night, and stand, with soft, languishing looks, at a less remove from this world—that the earth is arraying herself, after her old fashioned manner, in a beautiful green, and that, morning and evening, balmy exhalations are afloat—that vegetation puts on the freshness of a new creation, and advocates the doctrine of the resurrection to man.

Many have thought that the glowing ideas allied to the change of seasons, particularly those awakened by the beauties of Spring, are devotional, and, from their nature, must be religious homage rendered to the God of nature. This reasoning is no doubt fallacious; every situation in life, as well as every variation of the seasons, has its appropriate train of thoughts and class of ideas—some serene and sweet—others loud and outrageous as the circumstances or elements that induce them. Many have mistaken the tranquilizing effect produced on the mind by literary pursuits to be the calm movement of the Spirit of God on the soul.—Yet these worshipers, as well as those whose devotions kindle only at the sight of nature's beauty or grandeur, may find, at last, in the wilderness of this world's variety, they have lost their Creator and never prostrated the spirit before Him. Unhappy must be the Christian, who should need a sunny sky, or the fair aspect of vernal loveliness to awaken his perception to the moral purity of God; or need the tablet of extended plains and rural scenery, on which to inscribe his gratitude. The happiness of religion has a firmer foundation than that on which the seasons roll; it depends on the distinct perception and cordial reception of a few great, moral truths revealed in the sacred scriptures, and the image of the blessed Jesus formed in the soul, the hope of glory. Pleasures from such an unchanging cause are peculiarly suited for us in our weakness; they can approach us by night or day--whether nature frowns or smiles, and are peculiarly precious in those moments of our existence when it matters not to us whether the fields are covered with sackcloth, or glitter with the flowers of Eden.

Yet we would not check the delightful pleasures of Spring, or forbid the joys of those who anticipate the song of early birds. Let the earth, as it was the element from whence we came and to which we return again, be as a fond mother, on whose bosom we may recline youthful limbs, as yet untiring in the journey of life. Strength, health and beauty are found in the open fields at the break of day, and, as the lark soars upward, the spirit that has broken the dominion of sleep cannot well confine its aspirations to earth on a beautiful Spring morning.—[*Zion's Herald.*

Dignity of Man.

When man was created, a dignity was conferred upon him. Being made lord of the creation, all things were placed under his control; yet the Creator knowing that restraint was necessary for man, although formed in his own image and likeness, and made pure and holy, enacted laws & government. The scales were equally balanced, and justice was impartially administered.

The faculties of man are vast; if rightly applied they will lead to his honor and glory. But it is too often the case, that the noble powers of man are prostituted to mean and grovelling objects. When this happens, the dignity of man is impaired—his glory eclipsed—the crown is fallen from his head. In order to emerge from this state of degradation, he must retrace his steps, correct the errors of his life, and form the resolution that in future he will redouble his diligence, and rise to that eminence to which his superior abilities entitle him.

Love of fame is a predominant passion in man, and all are more or less influenced by it. It displays itself in various ways. Sometimes it appears in the shape of heaven-born charity, diffusing its blessings on the subjects of distress--raising the hopes of those who were ready to despond, and causing those who have been relieved, to express their gratitude to God for the favors thus conferred. These actions are dignified, they are due from one man to another. We are indebted to God for all that we receive. In what manner, then, can we discharge that debt, unless it be done to our fellow-creatures, who are in distressed circumstances?—Charity is a noble grace, it outshines all the others—it will live forever—it had its origin in heaven—its author is divine. Charity dignifies human nature.

The dignity of man is not limited to the few subjects I have noticed. The human mind is not confined to earth. It is untired in its researches after knowledge. It even scales heaven—it converses with the stars—it has discovered the revolutions of the heavenly bodies—can trace with accuracy their movements, and foretell future events, with regard to the planets—their occulations and phases.

After contemplating the powers belonging to man, we should be ready to conclude, that he is a happy being; formed of noble qualities,—possessed of intellectual faculties—next to Deity—governor of this lower world—empowered with authority to subdue all his evil propensities, and made capable of securing that future happiness which will be awarded to all who walk in the path that shines brighter and brighter to the perfect day. But alas! this is not the case with all; too many have forsaken their best good; have chosen folly and rejected wisdom; have left the good old way of righteousness and turned aside to the forbidden paths which led to the chambers of death. Let those who have chosen the latter, speedily return to the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls, who will admit them to those joys which nothing earthly can destroy.

The following article contains wholesome truths, and is worthy the serious consideration of all, and particularly of those, who, while complaining of "Hard Times," are yet running into all the extravagances and fooleries of fashion.

The Fashions and the Times.

Hard, as the times are, and they are hard enough, every body knows, that knows any thing about it, the fashions of the day keep pace with them, or even gain a stride on the quick approach of bankrupicy.

Now a dress or a bonnet is no great matter, to be sure, in itself: but when a fashion changes them every few weeks, now towering upward a high mass of silk velvet, now swelling out at the base like a walking pyramid of bombazine, and now hanging in festoons about the shoulders, like the triumphal arch of a conqueror—when every arrival from New York brings other patterns and other colors, to take the place of those that were new but yesterday, the sum for the support of milliners and mantua makers, from a second rate affair becomes a serious one, and those who considered themselves able to keep up sides with the changing fancy of the ladies, find notes and bills becoming due oftener than they can meet them—and many a business man has first stopped payment upon debts which he contracted to furnish his woman-kind with fancy goods, that their appearance might not be second to that of their neighbors. There are cases within our knowledge, where a fashionable hat or an elegant pelisse, which drew down the admiration of the crowd in the street upon the wife, have immured a husband in prison, and sent a family of children to bed supperless—where the partner of a man's toils has dissipated in dress and company, the earnings which should have made him and his little ones comfortable—where daughters have spent the last penny for which a parent labored early and late, in useless finery or unprofitable decorations. All other evils seem to correct themselves, while this increases day by day and step by step, and threatens to put an end to matrimony, by making it impracticable for a man to support a wife and family as others are supported—and being unwilling to support them in any other style, constrains him, whatever may be his inclinations, to remain single. Half the cases of celibacy, actually grow out of this cause; and although our fair readers may laugh if they will, many of them, very many of them, will live to be lone and single in their old age, with no prop on which to lean, and no real friend to cheer them in the evening of their days, from this same reason which they profess to deride.

Providence Literary Cadet.

From the Fall River Monitor.

"Touch not, taste not, handle not."
BIBLE.

Gaming, is a practice spreading rapidly through our country, and in a variety of forms; extending itself to all ranks and grades of society.—Like an overwhelming torrent, it prostrates the noblest part of God's creation; and as with the besom of destruction, sweeps every moral virtue from the heart and plunges man in the depth of degradation and misery. Desolation marks its progress, and though wisdom has raised her warning voice,—though the hydra-headed monster has been painted in the most glowing colors, yet many, too many turn a deaf ear to the voice of the charmer, and are swallowed up in the mighty vortex: engulphed in the whirlpool of this modern Charybdis.

Gaming is accompanied with a train of attendant evils, greater perhaps, than any other practice whatever. The bane of morality—of intellectual enjoyment—and social happiness—from a rational being who is capable of receiving and communicating happiness—it transforms man into a very demon of darkness. Youth is here contaminated and manhood blighted—conscience is lulled to sleep, and the floodgates of infidelity removed; and every thing virtuous and sacred at once stsipped from the subject, which leaves him a vagabond upon the earth.

Intemperance is the sure attendant of gaming, and marks every step with sure tokens of victory. Infidelity is her bosom companion, & tyrant of her breast. Poverty and a premature old age follow in her train; and at her right hand stands confusion and evil work. Gaming is a contagious evil. This poisonous blast originating at the gaming table, is blown far and wide. The infection spreads like a destroying pestilence, and contaminates all who come in contact with the deleterious vapour. Many, very many, have fallen victims who once would have been ready to cry out with Hazael, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" And perhaps there is not a gamester in the world, who, at some former period of his life, would not have trembled at the idea of being caught in this snare; but he has ventured on the dangerous ground; he has tasted the intoxicating draught, and one slip has succeeded another till his mind has become prostituted; and gaming absorbs every faculty of his soul;—and now joined to his idols, he seeks no other delight nor chooses any different course; all the energies of his soul have become enervated and he is quite shorn of his strength; giving latitude to the tide of corruption, following the devices of the grand deceiver, he plunges soul and body into folly's widest gulf and loses all.

Gaming is destructive in its consequences—it annihilates sensibility, honor and virtue. It overthrows reason, the soul of man—destroys health—blasts reputation—brings on its votaries want and misery, and paves the way to complete an eternal ruin. Whoever was acquainted with one of these beings whose word might be relied upon without distrust? Who ever saw one of this description that was honest, and would not falsify his word? Who, I ask with sorrow, was ever acquainted with one of these sons of folly & dissipation that was a gentleman?—O, this deluding and bewitching snare! If thou wouldst save thy soul from eternal burning, escape it, whoever thou art, ere it is fixed with all its power upon thy soul, and will hold thee down as a man bound in chains and led captive by the grand deceiver and destroyer of men's souls.

SOLO.

EXCELLENT RULES

For promoting Harmony among Church Members.

1st. To remember that we are all subject to failings and infirmities, of one kind or another.

2d. To bear with, and not magnify each other's infirmities. Gal. v. 1.

3d. To pray for one another, in our social meetings, and particularly in private. James v. 16.

☞ 4th. To avoid going from house to house for the purpose of hearing news, and interfering with other people's business.

☞ 5th. Always turn a deaf ear to any slanderous report, and to lay no charge against any person until well founded.

6th. If a member be in fault, tell him of it in private, before it is mentioned to others.

7th. To watch against shyness in each other, and put the best construction on any action that has the appearance of opposition or resentment.

8th. To observe the just rule of Solomon, that is, to leave off contention before it be meddled with. Prov. xvii. 14.

9th. If a member has offended, to consider how glorious, how godlike it is to forgive, and how unlike a Christian it is to revenge.—Ephes. iv. 2.

10th. To remember, that it is always a grand artifice of the devil, to promote distance and animosity among members of churches, and we should therefore, watch against every thing that furthers his end.

11th. To consider how much more good we can do in the world at large, and in the church in particular, when we are all united in love, than we could do when acting alone and indulging a contrary spirit.

12th. Lastly, to consider the express injunctions of Scripture and the beautiful example of Christ, as to these important things. Ephes. iv. 32. &c.

We perceive by our New-York papers that J. G. Brooks, Esq. one of the editors of the Morning Courier, has recently contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Aiken, the lady who has written so much beautiful poetry for the Courier, under the signature of Norna. Well, these city editors are lucky fellows, after all. But a few days ago, Child of Boston married Miss Francis, one of the very first female writers in America, and now Brooks has got a helpmate who is worth her weight in pure gold—to an editor. Alas! the lot of we poor country chaps, who "write for glory and print upon trust," is far different.

Middleton (Conn.) Gaz.

Adversity.—If adversity hath killed its thousands, prosperity has killed its ten thousands: therefore adversity is to be preferred; the one deceives, the other instructs; the one makes miserably happy, the other happily miserable; and therefore many philosophers have voluntarily sought adversity and so much commended it in their precepts. Demetrius, in Seneca, esteemed it a great infelicity that in his lifetime he had no misfortune. Adversity, then, is not so heavily to be taken; and we ought not in such cases, so much to macerate ourselves; there is no such odds in poverty or riches.